# ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

Further Details About the Moscow Plot.

WESLEY'S "CATHEDRAL."

Irish Appeal for Europe's Sympathy.

THE STORY OF YAKOOB KHAN.

[From the London Daily Telegraph.] Yakoob Khan, the abdicated Ameer of Cabul, as was lately announced, has left his father's capital for honorable exile in British India. He is the latest on the roll of Asiatic Princes whose thrones have been shaken under them by the misconduct of their subjects, betrayed into fatal action by Russian perfldy. He is the last of those discrowned rulers who have sought in the catholic clemency of British India a secure asylum from foes and from treacherous friends. It s impossible at such a time to withhold sympathy from the generous Prince whose name is written so large in Afghan history, and who in his own person proved that though honor was banished from all the country and all the nation it still found place in the heart of its King. In his youth a paladin such as might satisfy even Eastern romance, he snatched his father's throne from the hands of his rival, and startling the cumbrous hosts of the enemy by a rapidity which was foreign to Oriental warfare and a mili tary skill which until then had never guided the Afghan arms, he flung himself upon the capital he has just resigned, in order that he might mak his father king again. Then came a dark interval of treachery and renewed domestic strife, through which the young warrior, the pet of those wild Heratee regiments whose successors murdered the Cavagnari, shines a very Bayard of Asiatio war. To his generalship he now added a sagacity of statecraft that for a while awed his father's treachercourt into deference, but at last, rather than lead in a disastrous civil war, he fled. How he was coaxed back to Cabul, and then, by the father whom he had served so loyally and so gallantly, was savagely imprisoned, in spite of grateful memories, in spite of solemn oaths, history has often told. But to that perfidy succeeded another, where the victim was a generous and a trusting friend, and, throwing himself into the arms of Russia, Shere Ali Khan challenged the power of British India, and so doing forfeited his throne and his life-dying in a passion of grief and fear. Meanto the throne, in the hope that the renown of his youth and his capacity as a leader of his country-men might roll back "the thin red line" beyond the Afghan frontier hills. But it was too late, and Yakoob Khan saw this at once, and signing the Treaty of Gandamuk received in his capital the British Embassy which his father, betrayed into obstinacy by Muscovite intrigue, had so long refused to entertain. We need not, with events so fresh in memory, do more than recall the murder of our Envoy and his suite, the rapid and irresistible adance of General Roberts, the collapse of the hill-snen's league, the arrival of the Ameer Yakoob Khan with his little son in the camp at Kushi, the stern entry into Cabul and the sterner proclamation. East, west, north and south Afghan resistance crumbled away before the determined attitude of the victorious General, and then Yakoob Khan, sagacious to the last, saw only too well that his reign in Afghanistan was henceforth impossible. A British army was in the capital, and on the frontier hovered enemies against whom with a the Afghan frontier hills. But it was too late. that his regarded to him.

The possible. A British army was in the capital, and on the frontier hovered enemies against whom with a divided army he could not hope to contend, so he abdicated the throne of Cabul and surrendered forever the Palace Citadel of the Bala Hissar to our troops. In British India he now hopes to find the rest which in his own country was denied him, and if honorable treatment and chivalrous sympathy can alleviate for the gallant Prince the uniseries of sxile, he may enter India confident that both will be abundantly extended to him.

specially extended to him.

HISTORIC MEMORIES.

Apart from the personal circumstances of this notable abdication there is much in its historical aspect to arrest attention and command a national interest. Thirty-seven years ago we attempted to place Shah Shuja upon the throne of Cabul, and the road by which we twice marched upon the city and twice returned from it is instinct with memorable associations. To-day, along the same road, is now winding the cavalcade of Yakoob Khan, the descendant of that Prince who defeated our policy of 1842; Yakoob Khan, whose own misfortunes emphasize the first article of that policy that Afghanistan must be either friendly to Indis or subordinate to it. With him are all the nobles who shared his declining fortunes in the gloomy interval between the murder of Cavagnari and the entry of General Roberts, and who in India will form round the ex-Ameer a faithful and sympathizing round the ex-Ameer a faithful and sympathizing court. The royal household, much curtailed since the late Ameer fied with the palace treasure into the North, are with him, too, and a strong escort of honor accompanies him to guard his road from post to post from Cabul to Peshawur. Starting from the captive city the picturesque procession, camels and camel carts, horscunen and palanquins, will traverse the historic plain before the city where the bridge, still standing, marks the spot of Macnaghten's murder, and, passing the old carings with a our army retracts dread and cards of the country of the blossoms of the almond and the peach, he fore them rise dreary defiles, ghasily even now with memories of massacre, and the slow moving cortisge would reach the black Jagdailak gorge to Gundamuk, where a short six months ago Yakoob Khan, then Ameer of Cabul, shook our envoy's hand and signed a treaty of perpetual peace with British India. Proceeding by Jehlabad and through the Khoord Khyber, thereyal exile will arrive at Dhakka, and across the river see lying, half a mile along the level bank, Lalpoora, his mother's native city, whence Shere Ali took as his bride, with festive pageant and rejoicing, the lady-sister of the Khan of the Mohmunds—who died soon after giving birth to the heir to the Cabul throne, this very Yakoob Khan, the exiled Ameer. But the rise of the Khyber Cilifia as they slope up to the Lundi Khana Kotal soon hides Lalpoora from view, and, with the desperate monotony of rock on either hand, that processon climbs up and over the pass down into the levels through which the Khyber flows to India. The bones of his father's soldiers who fought at Ali Musjid. In their flight were killed by the hillmen, attil le bleaching at his country of the honor of the country of the processon of more than one of the horsemen who slipped past our than one of

and ruin. From such misfortunes, apart from the personal virtues of the Prince who is their victim, it is impossible to withhold sympathy.

THE MOSCOW PLOTTERS.

HOW THE WOULD-BE CZAR KILLERS WENT TO WORK-PIETY OF THE PLOTTERS. [Correspondence of the London Times.] BERLIN, Dec. 7, 1879.

The assassins who attempted the life of the Czar the other day at Moscow seem to be still at large. In St. Petersburg it is now believed that the young man previously arrested at Elizabetgrad with can-isters of dynamite and packets of poison on his person belongs to the netarious ring of conspirators who mined the Moscow line; but he obstinately refuses to give the least account of himself. 'The police, however, have subjected to a searching exam-September was executed the contract for the sale of the house adjoining the railway which served the terous enterprise. The price of the tenement was 2,500 roubles—a proof among others that the plotters were possessed of wealth. The buyer was a young man of about twenty-three, of middle figure, but weakly frame, and with him was a good looking young woman, who passed for his wife. They were rarely seen by their neighbors, and their windows were closely hung with white curtains, precluding the curious gaze of the passers by. Few were observed to enter their dwelling in the daytime, though equipages were dwelling in the daytime, though equipages were often heard to draw up before their door at night. Sedulous care, however, it seems, had been taken by the solitary inmates of the cottage to make a very favorable impression on any casual comers. That the patriotism, for example, of the indwellers might never be so much as doubted, portraits of the Emperor and of members of his family were hung conspicuously round the walls, while their fervid piety was attested by the display of several images of the saints, before which the pale and penitential taper was constantly burning. Certain appearances once, indeed, attracted neighborly curiosity as to what was going on within this monastic domicile, but the occupant seems to have obviated all further inquiries by explaining that he was merely seeking to enhance the utility of his dwelling by having a collar sunk in it.

borly curiosity as to what was going on within this monastic dominic, but the occupant seems to have we morely seeking to enhance the utility of his was morely seeking to enhance the utility of his was morely seeking to enhance the utility of his was morely seeking to enhance the utility of his was morely seeking to enhance the utility of his was morely seeking to enhance the utility of his was morely seeking to enhance the utility of his was an attend of the control of the propose of roblery and of marcle. These to all, the assessions as an employed by the nihilists for the purposes of roblery and of marcle. These of all, the assessions as the control of the control of the permanent way of the propose of the propose

have been suddenly diverted had not only the Czar, but all these high personages accompanying him, unhappily fallen into the trap which had with such dexterity been laid for them. When the Emperor arrived at the chief station in Moscow, where the fact of the explosion was already known, no one ventured to be the first to break the terrible tidings to His Majesty, but at last the Minister of his Household undertook the task. Crossing himself fervently on hearing of the catastrophe, the Czar aloud "Thanked the Almighty for having again saved him from the remoracless mand of the assassin."

The Nocoye Fremya, commenting on the event, sorrowfully admits that the Russian people have proved their superiority to other nations neither by brilliancy in science nor proficiency in art or new linventions calculated to make the Muscovite name famous throughout the world, though those sects and parties who aim at turning the Empire upside down are bidding fair by their audacity and craft to acquire the distinction of being the Empire upside down are bidding fair by their audacity and craft to acquire the distinction of being the most eminent compirators of all time. It is inconcelvable, exclaims the journal, how a subterrancan passage twenty-two Isthoms long could be secretly digged, not in a remote and forgotten corner of the vast Empire, but in the very centre of the city of Moscow.

## WESLEY'S "CATHEDRAL."

REPORT OF THE BURNING OF THE CITY ROAL CHAPEL IN LONDON-MEMENTOES OF JOHN

[From the London Daily News, Dec. 8.] One of the most widely known and most interest ing places of worship in London was almost wholly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The edifice referred to is the City Road Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. The building has been for more than century a prominent object in the important thoroughfare to which it owed its name. It stood in the centre of a large piece of ground in which have been interred many who held names that plain structure, both internally and externally, harmonizing in its severe simplicity with the distinguishing characteristics of the founders of the great religious society to which it belonged. It conreligious society to which it belonged. It consisted of a principal chapel and galleries capable of accommodating two thousand people, a smaller structure known as "John Wesley's Morning Chapel," and sundry class rooms and vestries. The larger chapel possessed a fine frescood ceiling. The entire building was warmed by a hot air apparatus, and there is little doubt that the fire originated in the flue. It was first observed a little after six yesterday morning by a policeman, who at once aroused the Rev. John Baker, &M. A., the resident minister. Already the flames had a strong hold upon the morning chapel. Messengers were despatched for the fire engines, and in a brief period several steamers were on the spot, Captain Shaw, C. B., being present to direct operations. Unfortunately, however, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining water, the intense frost having fixed the plugs so hard that fully half an hour was occupied in moving them. The conflagration spread rapidly, and by the time water was obtained it was evident that the morning chapel was comed. It is utterly destroyed. From the smaller building the flames extended rapidly to the "City Road Chapel," properly so called, seizing upon the gaitery running the whole length of the left side. This has been entirely consumed, and the back of the chapel—in form of a semi-circle—has been thoroughly gutted. In this portion of the building stood the communion table, surrounded by elaborate monuments, one recently erected, at a cost £1,000, to the memory of the late Dr. Waidy, father of Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q. C., M. P. The other monuments include tablets and memorials in honor of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism; Charles Wesley, author of most of the hymns used by the community; Dr. Coke, the celebrated missionary; the Rev. John Fletcher, vicar of Madeley; the Rev. John Watson, author of the "institute;" the late Dr. Jabez Eunting; Adam Clarke, the commentator, and many others. All these have seriously suffered, butnot to the extent that might have been expec sisted of a principal chapel and galleries capable of

practically escaped. It is feared that a rubbing from the actual plate on Wesley's come has sustained con-siderable injury, and if so the historic relic cannot be replaced. Mastery over the fire was obtained about eight o'clock. The buildings are insured for

The Rev. John Baker, M. A., the resident minister, writes to us as follows:—"It is with profoundest sorrow I have to report that the venerable structure which was erected a hundred years ago by John Wesley, and which has been the historic centre of the world embracing Methodist evangelism, has been dovasted by fire. The morning chapel has been utterly destroyed and the large building much burned in the north gallery, the roof said the interior, although the waits are still standing." Another correspondent writes:—"The foundation stone of City Road Chapel was laid by Wesley himself on April 21, 1777, and since the opening of the building in November, 1778, it has been the centre to which every Methodist throughout the world instanctively turned. It was regarded as the "Cathedral of Methodism," and no spot was historically so precious and interesting to a Methodist, none that appealed so powerfully to his imagination and his affections, as the chapel and manse and burial ground (where Wesley and other illustrious Wesley ans are interred) of City road. A few years ago the fre-hold of the chapel was purchased for 29,228, of which sum £7,700 was raised by a general effort throughout Methodism. In addition about £3,000 from local resources was spent by the trustees in necessary alterations and improvements. On turning to the record of the laying of the first stone by Wesley "of the chapel opposite Bunhillibelds," we find that he used the following words:—"Probably this (stone) will be seen no more by any human eye, but will remain there till the earth and the works thereof are burnt up." The Rev. John Baker, M. A., the resident minister

### IRELAND'S APPEAL TO EUROPE.

[From the London Pall Mall Gazette.] The Republique Française undoubtedly belongs to the class of "responsible" journals; and it has just printed a remarkable letter, which purports to proceed from a very "responsible" person. We are at present, indeed, unwilling to believe that its correspondent has any real title to the name which he has assumed; but, since the letter of the "Irish Member" is treated quite seriously by the French peculiar nature of its contents, to pass it by as alto-gether unworthy of notice in this country. The object gether unworthy of notice in this country. The object of the "Irish Member" is to solicit Continental sympathy for the agrarian agitation, and he desires among other things, that "a Congress should meet to investigate the English government of Ireland." "The Irish leaders," he says, "while still demanding home rule, are defending the peasantry against system of organized robbery practised by a pseudofeudal aristocracy, under cover of the most immora land laws in the world." After further denuncia tions of the monstrous system under which

reserve a lotter which states that in the early part of Warsaw, was instructed by his government to enter into negotiations with the well known Polish writer K. (presumably M. Kenzorski), who was to assume the direction of a large Polish Journal of the programment of the program

## FOOTBALL.

TO AMERICA-SOME OF THE MEN WHO WILL CROSS THE ATLANTIC TO PLAY THE ASSOCIA-

Toroxro Out. Dec. 17, 1879. Regarding the proposed visit of two teams of the Scottish Football Association to America to propagate the game, Mr. Dick writes to the gentlenan having the matter in hand:-"I am glad to hear you are making such great progress in the Associaation game. Great interest is now manifested in the proposed four, and I am certain if the undertaking should prove unsuccessful it will not be for lack of interest on this side of the pond. However, on all sured of a brilliant success, and I carnestly trust that while exhibiting and promoting a healthy physical exercise, such as the Associa-tion game, we will be able to do much for the charitable institutions of both countries. I enclose you a copy of a letter received from the Marquis of Lorne, marked 'Private.' He evidently intends to take an interest in the matter." Your correspondent has perused the letter and can indorse Mr. Dick's estimate of the import of His Excelleacy's letter. In a letter of the same date Mr. Dick, after alluding to an illness produced by over-work, says:—"If I am spared with a fair amount of good health nothing clse will prevent me from making my projected tour to your country and the is concerned. Daily I am receiving fresh names of atches for the selection of the teams, and the inerest taken here is certainly beyond my anticipa

matches for the solection of the teams, and the interest taken here is certainly beyond my anticipation. By sending occasional information you will de much to keep the 'pudden het.' I am glad to state that from the names already entered we will be able to have one of the best elevens Scotland can produce, among which I observe the names of some of the best amateur athletes in Scotland, of which I will give you a short description.

SOME OF THE PLAYERS.

"N. C. McDonald, goalkeeper, Glasgow University, and Amateur Athletic Club; height over six 'cet. Was in his day one of the best sprinters in Scotland at 160 yards distance. Being only about twenty-two years of age, he is one of the best heavy athletes in Scotland. In hammer throwing I believe he is unequalled. When in form he can throw the sixteen-pound hammer over one hundred feet, Scotch rules, from the mark without a turn. He won the interuniversity medal in 1877, and has not competed since. He is also the winner of a great number of prizes he has given it up.

"John Graham (Queen's Park), goalkeeper. At one time he was the champion amateur sculler of the Clyde Amateur Rowing Club; is the proud possessor of nearly forty prizes. Although he is now a man of nearly forty prizes. Although he is now a man of nearly sixteen stone (224 pounds), he mointains that he could win a race or two yet, having only last year beat the next mentioned gentleman. His height is six feet.

"W. S. Somers (Queen's Park), back, is also asculler

he could win a race or two yet, having only hast year beat the next mentioned gentleman. His height is six feet.

"W. S. Somers (Queen's Park), back, is also asculler of Scotch fame, having won over twenty prizes in aquatics, and is the owner of the lightest skiff (shell) on the Ciyde.

"Thomas Vallance (Rangers), back. Although I cannot claim this gentleman to be a champion, he has done some very good long jumps, his last, I think, being 19 feet 11 inches. He was first with a jump of over 20 feet at the sports of the Alexandra Athletic Club some time ago. He has won many prizes for jumping. Height over six feet.

"John Smith, M. A. Ædinburgh University), is one of Scotland's best athletes and has won a great num ber of prizes in all branches of athletics, including high jump, long jump, 100 yards and one-cuarter mile. In 1877 he was the champion at 100 yards, and few could beat him at a quarter mile. He has won several university medals. Height over six feet.

"W. W. Beværidge (Giasgow University, now in Edinburgh University). He is about five feet seven inches in height, and is the present champion of Scotland for 100 yards and one-quarter mile. He has been a sprinter for about two years, and has won over thirty prizes. At the Queen's Park sports this season he met some English cracks, and evidently had no difficulty in beating them.

"Many others have won local prizes and distinguished themselves in athletics, but those mentioned are undoubtedly men of morit."

Mr. Dick will set to wisely in incorporating with his teams as many general athletes as he can, so that in inviting athletic clubs to play a game with them the Scotchmen may be able to reciprocate by engaging in athletic exercises.

Mr. Dick's letter continues:—"Go soon as the com-

SECOND AND THIRD MEETINGS AND WHAT WAS DONE.

Club was held pursuant to adjournment at No. 25 East Twenty-sixth street, December 9, 1879, at four

o'clock P. M., when the president announced the following committees:—

Committee on Construction and Finance.—Messrs. James R. Keene, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Fellows, H. C. Babcock, A. Wright Santord.

Committee on Programme.—Messrs. J. G. K. Lawrence, F. G. Griswood, J. H. Bradford.

Committee on Conference.—Messrs. W. B. Travers, General Butterfield, A. Belmont, Jr.; Robert Center, A. B. Purdy.

On motion the president was made ex officio a member of all standing committees.

On motion the salary of the treasurer was fixed at \$2,000 and that of the assistant secretary and clerk of the course at \$2,500.

The meeting adjourned to Tuesday, December 16, same time and place.

J. G. K. LAWRENCE,

Secretary pro tem.

The third meeting was held pursuant to adjournment at No. 25 East Twenty-sixth street, December 16, 1879, at four o'clock P. M.

A motion that the office of assistant secretary and cierk of the course be tendered to Captain William Conner was agreed to.

It was moved and carried that General Butterfield, Mr. Bradford and Mr. Sauford, be appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements with the railroad companies.

On motion Mr. Lawrence Mr.

A Kentuckian just from the blue grass region says that the blooded horses are wintering finely, and that everybody is going to beat everybody else next season during the campaign. Lee Paul has been gert's string of thoroughbreds numbers fifty-four. Eli Jordan thinks that the chestnut filly Bye and Bye, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Less to the coming three-year-old. Henry Owens believes that the Lay colt Mendelssohn, by Buckten, dam Metalia, will be the best, and Dick Jackson swears by Bowling Green; but good judges who have seen Swigert's Talisman say he will be "the boss." He is wintering well, and is as shee-as silk. The strings of Measrs, Grinstead and McGrath are both looking better than any better in the winter, and that Mr. McGrath's stable will be a dangerous one the coming year is the general opinion of all who have seen the youngsters. General Buord will ske have a strong stable hext season. The string will comprise ten horses, headed by the celebrated Goodnight, one of the fastest racchorses in America. The other horses in the General's stables are Lloyd Harris, General Albert and Bye, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Lesf to the

Pike, Rambeau, Rodney, Falconbridge, Getaway, Little Phil, Borque Belle and Agnes McKee.

Abe Perry, who trained Checkmate, Volturne and others last season, has severed his connection with Mr. J. T. Williams and has been engaged by Messrs. Powers & Son to train their stable of racsherees for the season of 1880. Volturno will head the list; Volturno (late Litta), b. f., foaied 1878, full aister to Volturno, and the two fillies (foals of 1878) Belzoni and Patti will be trained also.

BOGARDUS' SKILL AND ENDURANCE.

At the shooting school, Eighth street, near Third wenue, Captain Bogardus yesterday performed the greatest feat of breaking glass balls on record. For a purse of \$1,000 he essayed to beat all previous performances of this character by smashing balls in 430½ minutes—7h. 30½m,—standing fifteen yards from the traps and loading his own gun. The Captain was fully twenty yards away from the traps during the entire shoot, and his last ball was broken with 11m. 28s. to spare. A committee of the members of the press kept the official score, and John Emis. the long distance pedestrian and a very good old-time shot, acted as referce. Bogardus used two sets of barrels, 10 and 12 gauge, with his Scott gun, and during the match changed them nearly fifty times. In his ton barreis he used four drachins of powder and 1½ oz. shot, and in his 12 barrels, 3½ drachins of powder and 1 oz. shot. The traps were placed on a stage at the back of the room, and a heavy planking extending to the ceiling, which was covered with white shecting, received the shot. The shecting was frequently renewed, as it was repeatedly torn into ribbons, and large holes were made in the stout boards. The first thousand balls were broken in 1h. 1m. 54s., the second thousand in 2h. 14m. 43s., the third in 3h. 34m. 40s., the fourth in 4h. 43m. 43s., the fifth in 6h. 22m. 30s. and the 5,500 in 7h. 19m. 2s. The shooter missed 35 in his first housand, 7 in his second, 37 in his third, 50 in his fourth, 57 in his second, 37 in his third, 50 in his fourth, 67 in his fifth and 98 in his last 500, making 354 missed in all. The misses were made up at the end of each hundred. This score beats Carver's performance at the Brooklyn Driving Park last July by 19m. 28s. The Captain felt very well after his wonderful feat, though his right hand was badly cramped and his shoulder sore to the touch.

### PIGEON SHOOTING.

MATCH BETWEEN MR. E. G. MURPHY AND DR ZELLNER - THE FORMER THE WINNER.

A highly interesting pigeon match between Mr. E shooting park of the New York Gun Club at Bergen Point, N. J. The match was for \$250 a side; 100 apart, Hurlingham rules. The birds were swift. weather was cold, and a slight breeze from the south made the smoke hang on the second barrel. A large number of lovers match, and in the pools the betting was 100 to 75 on Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy did most of his execution with his first barrel. His thirty-eighth bird was a twister, and though it received the contents of both barrels it struggled out of the boundary line. Dr. Zellner also did some splendid execution, but had hard luck in having many riddled birds to get out of

Dead out of bounds.

A sweep of ten birds was then shot, handicap rise, five traps, \$5 entrance. There were nine competitors, and it resulted in a tie for Mr. Rufus King, Colonel Butler and Mr. Charles Shields. On a tie of three birds Messrs, King and Butler killed all and divided the stakes.

of 25 birds each at this place to-day, H and T traps, 21 yards rise, Rhode Island rules. Mr. Johnson won the purse of \$50 by killing 21 to Mr. Troad-well's 19. Both men then shot a match of 10 birds at 25 yards rise, same rules, Treadwell killing 9 and dobnson 8.

A match of 100 birds was shot here to-day be-tween Shade De Long, of New York, and R. S. match were \$50 a side, 50 birds each, 25 yards rise, two traps, single barrel, Long Island rules, the losing man to pay the cost of the birds. The birds were a well selected lot of good flyers, mostly drivers and quarterers. De Long got a lead at the commencement which he held to the close, killing 41 to his corporate?

## RIFLE SHOOTING

BAYONNE CITY, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1879. The following were the best scores in to-day's handicap:—Mr. Nemo, handicapped 6 points, 44; Mr. Van Buskirk handicapped 5 points, 43; Mr. Jasper, handicapped 4 points, 43.

## ARCHERY.

colors of the New York Archery Club at Excelsion Hall, Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, yes-terday afternoon, and the meeting was the first held

## DAILEY OR LIVINGSTON?

DE FACTO SURROGATE OF KINGS COUNTY.

A STAY OF THE REMITTITUE OBTAINED BY THE

The decision of the Court of Appeals in favor of the appellant in the suit of Walter L. Livingston county, to obtain possession of that office, proved the leading topic of conversation about the Brooklyn political centres yesterday. There exists much diversity of opinion upon the subject. The most interested parties in the matter in dispute, with the exception of the principals, are the clerks and court officers, whose tenure of official life depends upon the final disposition to be made by the courts of the case. A new trial, as set forth in the decision, has been granted, and will be held before the February term of the Supreme Court. The present incumbent will make a vigorous effort to hold his office until such time as the case may be retried and a verdiet rendered by a jury. Mr. Livingston, who holds the official certificate of election, will, on the other hand, endeavor to reinstall himself upon authority of the Supreme Court, by virtue of the decision rendered in his behalf by the Court of Appeals. There are three years of the term of the Surrogate elected in 1876 unexpired, so that there is quite an object in making an urgent effort to hold the office. It is stated by lawyers that while all the official acts performed by Surrogate Dailey are legal and binding, in order to make "assurance doubly sure" and to leave no loophole for legal quitblers to crawl through, an act will be passed by the Legislature this winter to legal zero all said acts. Among the more important cases under examination before Surrogate Dailey at the present time are the O'Hara will, Neil Dougherty will, the Devlin will. Chamodore Eradford will and the Martenhoff will. The investigation of these contests, which have been necessarily tedious, will have to be began de novo by Mr. Livingston. It was stated in Brooklyn that Martin Dailey while in the keeping of the police at certain station houses, will appear on the new trial as a witness against that gentleman. The charges in question, when examined before the Board of Police Commissioners, were dismissed as disproved. The opinion of the Court of Appeals in the Livingston-Dailey case is being written by Justice Church, but is not ready. The decision has been placed on record and the remittitur was to have been application before Justice Folger, of the Court of Appeals, yesterda interested parties in the matter in dispute, with the exception of the principals, are the clerks and court

## INGERSOLL BEATS MOSES.

The bremen of Passale City, N. J., glory in a de-The firemen of Passaio City, N. J., glory in a debating ciub, which meets occasionally to discuss
various topics. For some time past the standing
subject has been religion. The debate had narrowed down to two gentiemen, one of whom is a
strong infidel and the other a devout Christian.
Both glory in the possession of chickens and place
great value on their big roosters, named respectively
Ligersoil and Moses. As intelligence could not decide the question of the superiority of belief or unbelief it was finally agreed to reter it to the spurs of
the premises, and when his antagonist was returned
defeated him so wornly that the Christian conceded
that infidelity was certainly superior as far as Passaic chickens were concerned.

### SCALLOPS.

SCALLOP FISHING AND FISHERMEN AT PECONIC But little is known to our citizens of the extent of

the industry developed in connection with the catching and preparation of this succulent and de-Escalops are, I presume, what I licious bivaive. should write of, but scallops, or scollops, is the con-traction by which they are known, bought and sold. Shore and midway of the length of Great Peconic Bay, whose waters reach from Greenport, on Long Island Sound, to Riverhead, a distance of forty miles, is the great fishing ground. From November 1 till March is the fishing season. The catch varies; for the crop of scallops, like crops raised on land, changes with the season. Thus this year the catch has been a light one, and prices at the grounds have fishermen say, eyes. The great crop, or bonanza year, was in 1877, when it is estimated that from the ports of Riverhead, Mattituck, New Suffolk and Greenport, the shipment to our city ran up to the large number of 40,000 gallons. The price, however, ran down as low as fitty cents per gallon,

barely paying expenses.

Of the ports named New Suffolk is the chief, and has the largest number of individuals engaged in the trade. Fourteen vessels, in size from the cat rigged sailboat, of a couple of tons register, to the schooner rigged vessel of twenty, hail from New Suffolk. The crews run from a man and a boy on the smaller to a half dozen able bodied men on the larger boats. No one that has not the constitution of a horse could stand it. No weather is severe enough to keep these hardy, tough men from making a catch wherever a "bed" is found. The wages are not high—are really low when the exposure incident to the trade is remembered—but the work comes in st a time of year when there is little demand for labor, and hence the men for the work are easily procured. As was the case years ago in the whale fishery, boats are built or purchased for the special purpose. The owner or owners receive such a proportion for interest money, the captain of the boat gets a "lay" in the profits instead of wages, while the men will average \$1 50 a day for their earnings. The favorite grounds for the fishing, or rather dredging, is in a line drawn from northwest to southeast across Peconic Bay from New Suffolk toward Southampton on the eastern shore. Here the scallops are always found. The dredging is done in waters running from three or four test in depth to five or six fathoms. The dredge is shaped like an old fashtoned dirt-road scoop. The lower rim or scraping iron is probably two and a half feet long, an inch wide, and a good three-eighths thick. To this is attached a piece of chain netting of two feet depth. Over this is the same length of cord netting, running from its attached end to the chains joined to a round bar of iron, which forms the upper and lower sides of the pouch are joined together. To the eye mentioned its attached the dragging rope. Thus equipped the veascle sail backward and forward over the beds, secoping in the shell sha as they lie huddled on the bottom. The scallop is a poculiar bivaive. Unlike the claim or the cyster, which seem linear-bid of mention, the scallop is a rover. When the tide is running from whore the super and lower sides of the bottom. The scallop is a poculiar bivaive. Unlike the claim or the cyster, which seem heap-bid of mention is a langhable one, active the larger and increase the scalled on the bottom. The scallop is a rover. The test of the same length of the water of the water of the water of the same ha

hands. The motions of the expert opener are but three after the scallop is in hand. The bivalve is taken in the left hand, palm up, with the hinges of the scallop toward the opener's body. The knife—a simple piece of steel ground sharp and with one end stuck in a small wooden handle—is inserted in the opening of the shell furthest from the breast. A turn is given, cutting spart the shells. The upper eye is severed through by this movement. A first at the same moment throws off the upper shell. The second motion cuts the lower fastenings of the eye to the under shell and takes the soft and useless rim off. The last motion throws the shell in one barrel and the soft and slinuy rim in another, while the eye is thrown into a basin of yellow stone ware holding a gallon. They are then taken from the basin, thrown into a large colander, thoroughly washed, placed in clean boxes and shipped to our city and Brooklyn. The prices this year have been high, the shipper realising \$150 a gallon. The highest price ever given was \$2.50, the lowest fifty cents, which does not pay the cost of the catch. Nothing is wasted about our scallop.

Inquiry as to what became of the shells—piles of which to the height of eight or ten feet and covering a quarter of an acre were alongside the opening houses—elicited the fact that the oyster fishermen come to New Suffolk every spring and purchase these shells by the load. They are used to deposit on the oyster beds of Long Island Sound, where they have been found to answer the purpose of shells that, in the event of the rising of another Peter the Hermit, could serve to decorate the breast of each pilgrim of them all, be it millions. The contents of the shell are mixed with the seawed of the based, and make a grand manure for the enriching of the growing corn, the fertilizer being placed in the hill instead of being sown broadcast on the land. The number of those employed at New Sinfolk —eacilop handquarters—is about one hundred and fifty of all ages, from men and women of sixy all the way dow

Frank Laumens, who is jointly indicted with Mrs. Margaret Meierhoeffer for the alleged murder of